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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

DECEMBER 1986 published January 1987

A LITTLE GOOD NEWS

Utah's unemployment rate, which had been drifting upward since July, dropped two-tenths of a point in December to 6.0 percent. By settling back to its late summer level rather than continuing the recent trend, this key economic indicator closed 1986 with a ray of sunshine. Nevertheless, December's unemployment rate reflects a year-over increase of two-tenths of a percentage point from the December 1985 level of 5.8 percent. Thus, 1986 ended with 46,000 Utahns unemployed, up 3,000 from year-end 1985.

IN A RUT

Nonagricultural payroll jobs in Utah, numbering 645,000 in December, are only 7,900 higher than December 1985's count. This is a paltry 1.2 percent increase, which is nearly identical to the performance of the previous two months. Also very similar

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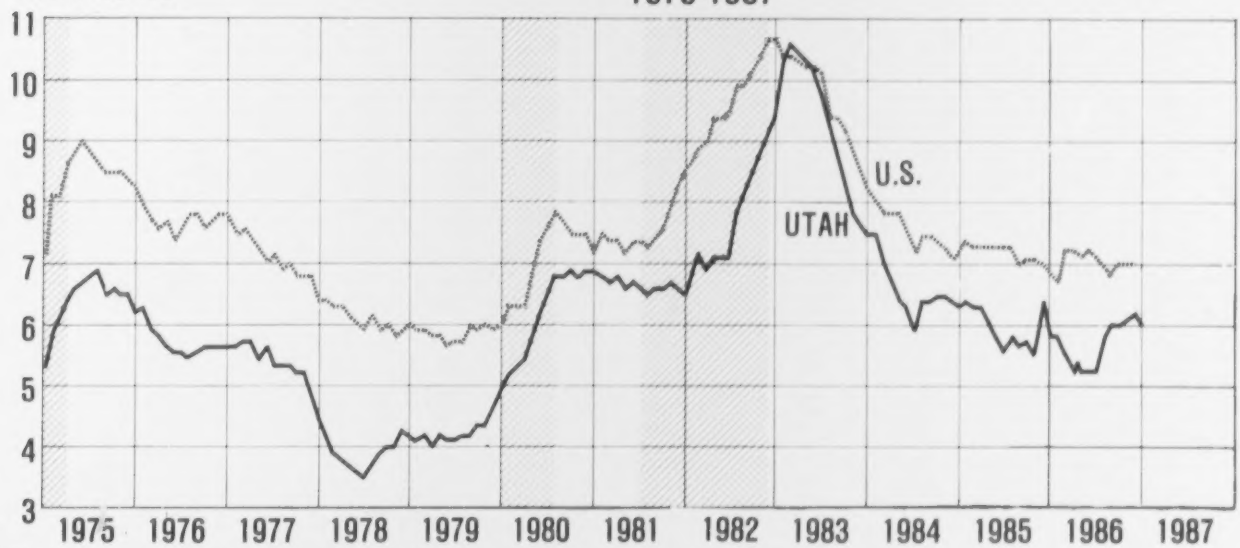
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

to previous months' activity levels is December's industry-by-industry pattern of year-over employment changes. These data are illustrated in Table 2. True to form, the services and trade industries led the state in the number of jobs created in the past year. Also not surprising are the employment declines experienced by the goods-producing industries (mining, construction and manufacturing). It is interesting to note, however, that as a group these three industries suffered worse losses in 1985 than in 1986 (based on year-end comparisons as presented in the following chart).

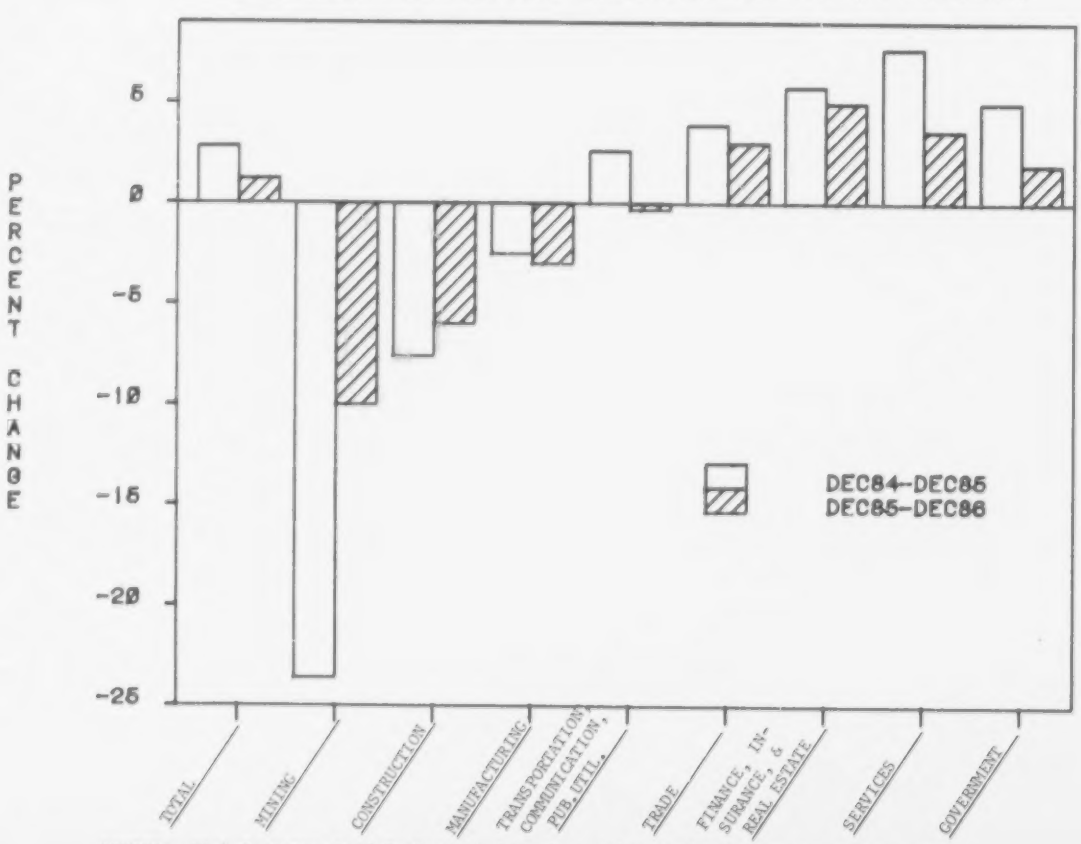
ANOTHER PERSPECTIVE

This month's feature article describes Utah's 1985 to 1986 economic activity using annual average changes. It is also interesting to analyze the changes that **actually** occurred during 1985 and 1986 by comparing December 1984, December 1985, and December 1986 job levels. The scene painted using this procedure is similar to, but importantly different from, that reflected by the annual average analysis. For example, the feature article portrays Utah's 1986 mining industry job loss at 17.5 percent (9,700 to 8,000); but its actual 1986 decline, as indicated by the year-end analysis, is 10.0 percent (9,100 to 8,100). Thus, much of the job loss attributed to 1986 in the annual average analysis actually occurred in 1985. The following chart compares 1986 and 1985 changes in Utah's industries using the December-to-December statistics.

In conclusion, it may be noted that although 1986 was clearly a less productive year in terms of job growth, 1985 also had its set of problems. It was a year of contrasts that perhaps foreshadowed the 1986 difficulties.

Kenneth E. Jensen, Labor Market Economist

YEAR-END CHANGES IN UTAH'S INDUSTRIES
DECEMBER 1984-1985 AND DECEMBER 1985-1986 (IN PERCENT)



SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

A LOOK FORWARD AND BACK...
UTAH'S LABOR MARKET
1986 and 1987

There's some kind of compulsion that seems to come over economists this time of year. It's the irresistible urge to review what happened in the year just past and get involved in the risky business of projecting the future. True, this course of action is often pressed upon economists by a society trying to find a modicum of certainty in an ambiguous economic world. Unfortunately, this seemingly inevitable response may lead to ridicule when the result is a failure to predict the unpredictable. Still, economists seem driven to follow the time honored tradition of their peers—and the economists in this particular Department are no different from the rest. Here then, is the Utah Department of Employment Security's response to that irresistible urge.

DETERIORATION IN NONFARM JOB GROWTH

Probably the most significant 1986 labor force occurrence was the slowdown in the growth of nonagricultural jobs. This measure is often the best indicator of labor market health or affliction. During 1985, Utah saw its nonfarm employment increase by almost 4 percent—a very healthy and welcome rate of growth. However, figures for 1986 suggest a growth rate of less than 2 percent—1.7 percent to be exact. In terms of net employment, Utah added only 10,800 new jobs during 1986. The shutdown of the USX Geneva Steel plant, low oil prices, and the loss of jobs in several mining and manufacturing industries all contributed to the lackluster growth. What appears to have happened is a severe economic downturn in the goods-producing sector—mining, manufacturing, and construction. All three of these industries lost employment during 1986. Fortunately, service-producing industries continued to yield somewhat moderate growth. After covering the unemployment facet, this article will turn to an in-depth examination of these industrial sectors.

WHAT OF UNEMPLOYMENT?

It may appear contradictory in view of low job growth, but Utah's unemployment rate actually dropped to an annual average of 5.7 percent in 1986—the lowest rate so far this decade. It should be noted, however, that this decline registered only two-tenths of a percentage point. Moreover, after falling to a low of 5.2 percent in June 1986, Utah's jobless rate had risen a full percentage point by November 1986. Basically, the unemployment rate rise has lagged behind the slowdown in the growth of nonfarm jobs. On the bright side, the State continues to experience unemployment about one percentage point below the national average. Still, an average of 43,000 Utah workers were without jobs during the year. This figure is unchanged from the 1985 level.

CONTINUED GLOOM IN THE MINING INDUSTRY

Now as promised, here's an industry-by-industry commentary. During 1986, mining employment dropped by a whopping 18 percent. This sector lost 1,700 jobs over the course of the year. Utah's 1986 average of 8,000 mining jobs ranks as the lowest level of mining employment during the past 35 years. Lost copper mining jobs combined with a decline in energy-related extraction positions to produce this dramatic drop. Both coal mining and oil extraction were still experiencing significant job loss at the end of 1986. Nevertheless, by year-end, rehiring in the copper industry had started to pull up the metal mining figures.

CONSTRUCTION TAPERS OFF

Although declines in construction employment have not been as dramatic as in the mining industry, the 7 percent decline this industry experienced in 1986 appears disheartening. The 2,400 jobs lost dropped construction employment to 33,100. One of the principal reasons for the downturn was the completion of the first phase of the Intermountain Power Project. Add to that cutback the slowdown in nonresidential building and in multi-family dwelling construction and the picture painted for this industry looks somewhat less than rosy.

A MIXED MANUFACTURING BAG

The manufacturing industry rounds out the job-losing goods-producing sector. Between 1985 and 1986, employment in this industry dropped 2 percent (2,000 positions) to register at 92,000 jobs. Layoffs in the steel industry culminating in the shutdown of the USX Geneva Steel plant caused much of the decline. However, the computer manufacturing industry also contributed to the overall degeneration of manufacturing. Textile and apparel manufacturing also exhibited a mild decline in employment as the trade imbalance perpetuated. In addition, it should come as no surprise that petroleum products manufacturing suffered a loss of employment. On the other hand, a number of manufacturing divisions strengthened their employment stance. Transportation equipment manufacturing (which includes defense and space shuttle manufacturers) managed to gain employment after a number of layoffs early in the year. Food and kindred products manufacturing also added new jobs and should continue to see growth.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES

While the service-producing sector proved to be the savior of Utah 1986 job growth, transportation/communications/utilities (TCPU) appeared as the one major service-producing industry to show less than moderate growth. Over the 1985 to 1986 time period, TCPU added only 600 jobs, a 1.6 percent increase. Railroad employment has dropped significantly since 1985. Moreover, communications and utilities also sustained a slight decline. Only the employment contributions of the transportation industry (exclusive of railroad employment) staved off a loss for the entire industry.

TRADING PLACES

The trade sector continued to be a major contributor of employment during 1986. Since 1985, this industry has accumulated 4,500 jobs. This nice, moderate 3.0 percent increase brought trade employment to 152,400 jobs. However, the vast majority of these new jobs appeared in the retail trade sector; wholesale trade grew by only 1 percent. Both food stores and eating and drinking establishments appear to be doing a booming business. At year end, employment in food stores was up more than 7 percent! Even so, growth in the trade sector has slowed from the previous two years. The automotive dealers and service stations division showed rather slow growth—only 1.4 percent between December 1985 and December 1986.

ON THE FINANCIAL SCENE . . .

The big winner of employment in percentage terms during 1986 turned out to be finance/insurance/real estate. Between 1985 and 1986, this industry grew 6 percent to 33,000 jobs—that's an addition of 1,900 positions. This expansion is greater (in terms of jobs) than the gains made in either 1984 or 1985! Of the major industrial sectors, only finance/insurance/real estate can exhibit this record.

SERVICE GROWTH STARTS TO SLOW

In 1985, the service industry reigned as the star of the economic stage. However, although growth in this industry could still be called moderate during 1986, less "dazzle" was in evidence. Between 1985 and 1986, the service industry grew by 4.6 percent to 137,400 jobs. This growth rate is down four percentage points from the 1985 figure. In terms of jobs, the service industry still made the largest contribution of any major industry. The 6,000 new jobs added by this industry outshined numeric gains made by all other sectors. However, by year-end, growth in service jobs had slowed significantly. There were no major layoffs, just expansion at a slower rate. By December 1986, medical and health services showed the largest gains (both numeric and percentage) of any service division. Personal and business service growth—formerly in the lead—slowed to about 4 percent. Furthermore, in some service industries, growth came to a virtual standstill by the end of 1986. The importance of the performance of this sector is clear—it accounts for more than one-fifth of the total nonfarm employment in the State.

GOVERNMENT GROWS, NICE AND EASY

This time last year, nearly everyone was concerned about what effect the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation would have on federal government employment growth and on the expansion of public service jobs in general. Who would have predicted that federal government would grow by 2.5 percent in 1986? However, State government exhibited the highest expansion of any public sector—5.5 percent. Only local government manifested less than "moderate" growth (1.1 percent). On the federal side, most of the new employment was added in nondefense agencies and was tax-processing related. State government saw growth in both education and noneducation sectors, while most of the increase in local government appeared to be school related. All in all, government added 3,800 jobs to the Utah economy—half of which were in State government. This total increase averaged out to a 2.8 percent gain, bringing total government employment to 141,600.

A BRIEF REVIEW

So, what happened in the Utah labor market in 1986? Unemployment dropped about one percentage point during the first half of the year only to shoot up that same amount in the final six months. Job growth in the State slowed to a crawl as all major goods-producing industries lost jobs. The moderate growth in service-producing industries managed to just barely offset the goods-producing losses. Moreover, growth in most service-producing industries had started to wane by the end of 1986.

CLIMBING OUT ON A LIMB

A recent article in a local newspaper suggested that economists who forecast the business activity of the upcoming year are climbing out on a limb and sawing that limb off. Well, maybe, maybe not. Keep in mind that forecasts or projections can only be made on the basis of current knowledge. It is very difficult to foresee the human behavior which has such a great effect on economic activity. However, based on current trends, Utah's economy should continue to slow down through about mid-1987. After that, past experience seems to indicate the State should make a recovery and start expanding at a faster rate. Of course, this projection precludes any national recession which would definitely pull the rug further out from under Utah. However, the most recent GNP reading shows 3 percent growth—certainly in the moderate range. Leading indicators do not suggest a national recession as yet, although job growth has slowed on the national scene also.

DOWN TO A CRAWL

But what does all this jargon mean in terms of jobs? Utah's nonfarm employment is expected to increase between 7,900 and 12,900. However, at this point the low growth scenario seems the most probable. This

would mean an increase in nonfarm employment of only 1.2 percent. Recent and anticipated layoffs in a number of goods-producing industries coupled with reduced expansion in the service-producing sector don't seem to hold out hope of any massive expansion. In addition, with budget problems in State government, growth in this sector doesn't appear likely. In view of the fact that State government accounted for almost one-fifth of new 1986 Utah jobs, slower expansion seems almost inevitable. Although a number of firms are anticipating the addition of numerous jobs during 1987, these gains, at this point, do not seem sufficient to spur significant growth for total nonfarm jobs.

Of course, with such slow growth in nonfarm jobs, the unemployment rate in Utah seems destined to rise. During 1987, the jobless rate should rise to at least 6.4 percent—perhaps higher. A rate this high would force Utah out of the "full employment" range economists talk about. Even so, Utah's unemployment rate should still fall below the national average. Unfortunately, nothing seems to suggest any great improvement in economic conditions for rural areas of the State, particularly if workers are not mobile enough to leave these areas. Even urban areas should start to feel the pinch of a tightening economic belt. Here's a look at how the various industries seem destined to perform.

FIRST THE GOOD NEWS . . .

With mining at what appears to be rock bottom in 1986, there seems little place to go but up. The modernization of Kennecott Minerals Corporation's Utah operations provides good news for the metal mining industry. The rehires here should push the mining growth rate up into the positive range in 1987. In fact, the 1987 annual average should reflect an industry employment growth of almost 19 percent. Of course, the price of oil has a profound effect on employment in this industry. Whether OPEC will restrict production sufficiently to make the Utah oil business profitable remains to be seen.

CONSTRUCTION BUILDING DOWN

The loss of Intermountain Power Plant construction jobs in mid-1986 coupled with what appears to be some overbuilding and tax reform do not seem to imply great things for the construction industry. However, significant activity in single family dwellings appears likely given current plans and low mortgage rates. Even so, construction employment is expected to drop by at least 8 percent during 1987.

MANUFACTURING STILL IN TROUBLE

Although several divisions should continue to do quite well, improvement in the overall state of the manufacturing industry seems unlikely at this point. The fate of primary metals manufacturing in Utah remains uncertain, but in the near term, seems destined for further deterioration. Recent and announced layoffs in computer-related manufacturing also do not point toward a rosy future for this industry. However, some defense-related industries should continue to do well along with food and kindred products manufacturing. Moreover, textile and apparel manufacturing should at least maintain current levels. The international trade situation seems bound to improve sooner or later which should help bail out this failing industry to some extent. However, with all these factors on the assembly line, the loss of at least 2,200 jobs seems probable.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Nothing at this point suggests any great growth in transportation/communications/utilities employment during 1987. The decline in railroad employment seems unlikely to turn around and no other great gains are anticipated. And though some new communications jobs have been announced, layoff also threaten. Still the industry should not lose jobs overall. Current projections place growth at less than 1 percent—about 100 jobs.

THE BIG THREE

Trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services seem likely to be the big employment winners in 1987. Retail trade should add about 4,400 jobs continuing its current moderate trend. Although finance/ insurance/real estate should grow somewhat less (1,600 jobs), this division should show the largest percentage gain (5 percent) of any major industrial category. Deregulation, expanding financial markets, and a new investment firm in the State seem likely to keep this sector expanding. Even though employment growth in the service industry has been slowing, 1987 expansion should register a moderate 3 percent. In terms of jobs, services should add approximately 3,800 new positions to the Utah economy.

ON THE PUBLIC SIDE . . .

Very little employment growth is expected for government in Utah this year Any significant increases in federal jobs appear to have passed, despite the failure of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings to noticeably slow spending. On the State government level, current budget problems should preclude any significant employment expansion. Nor should local government expand in any consequential manner. In the final analysis, all sectors of government should only add a combined 900 jobs to the total nonfarm figure.

FINISHING UP

The current trend seems to indicate even slower growth in the year ahead. Unfortunately, Utah's jobless rate should continue to rise. However, the State should rebound about mid-year. Of course, this projection excludes any unforeseen major catastrophes such as have struck in recent years. On the bright side of this rather negative picture, given current circumstances, improvement in the labor market should start about mid-year.

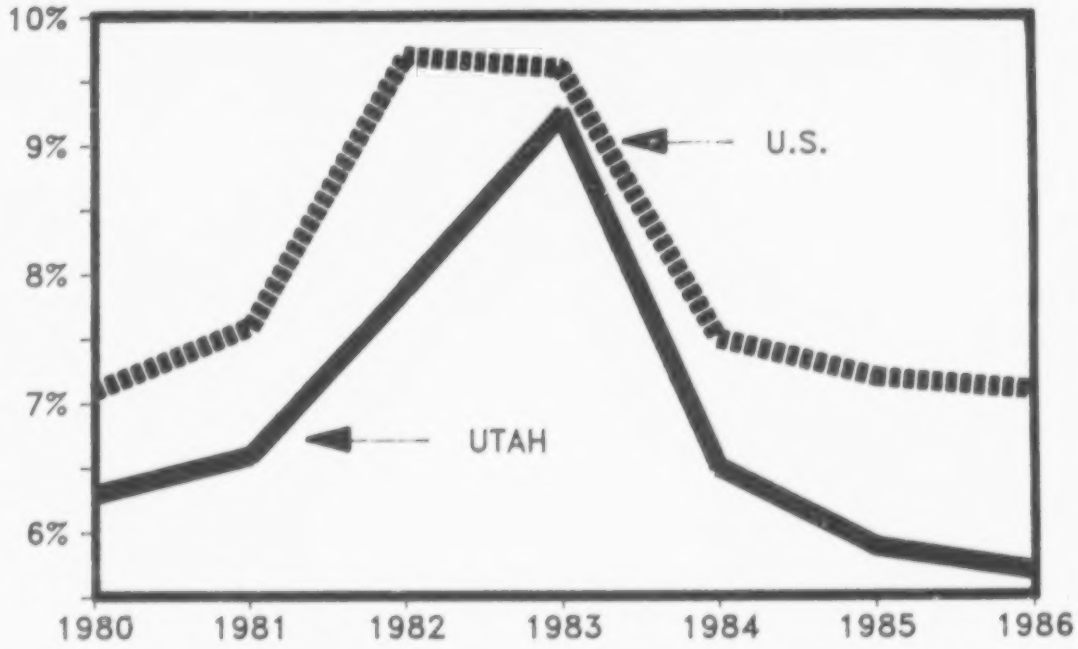
Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

UTAH CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS
1983 - 1985
PROJECTED 1986 and 1987 DATA

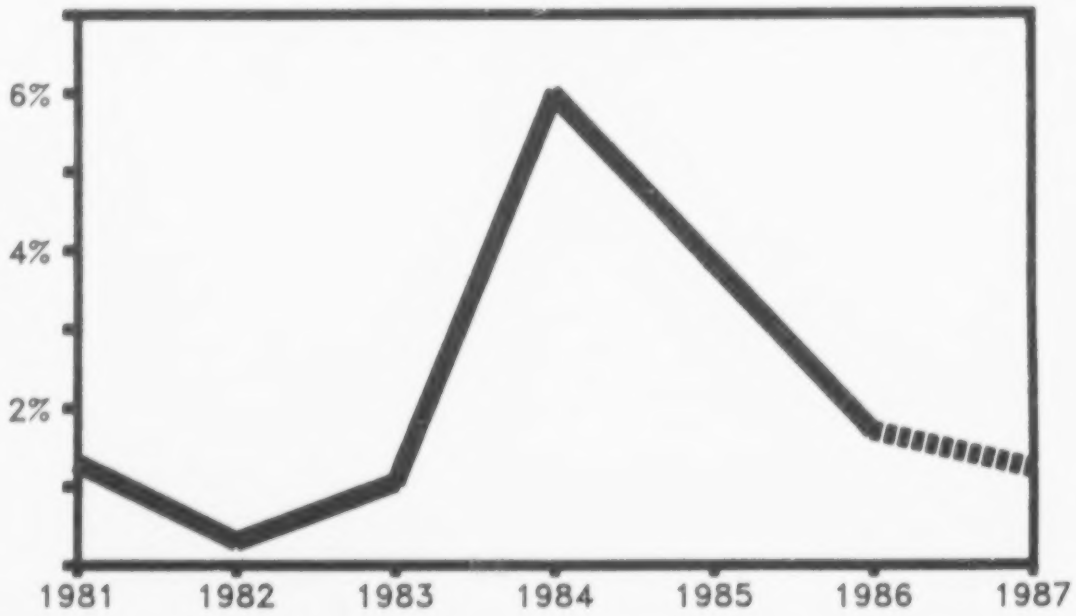
	(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)					PERCENT CHANGE			
	1983	1984	1985	1986(p)	1987(f)	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	692.0	702.0	730.0	754.0	777.0	1.4%	4.0%	3.3%	3.1%
Total Employed Persons	628.0	656.0	687.0	711.0	727.0	4.5%	4.7%	4.0%	4.0%
Unemployed Persons	64.0	46.0	43.0	43.0	50.0	—28.1%	—6.5%	0.0%	16.3%
Unemployment Rate	9.2%	6.5%	5.9%	5.7%	6.4%				
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	567.0	601.1	624.4	635.2	643.1	6.0%	3.9%	1.7%	1.2%
Mining	14.0	12.8	9.7	8.0	9.5	—8.5%	—24.0%	—17.5%	18.8%
Contract Construction	28.7	34.8	35.5	33.1	30.4	21.0%	2.1%	—6.8%	—8.2%
Manufacturing	85.5	94.0	94.0	92.0	89.8	9.9%	0.0%	—2.1%	—2.4%
Durable Goods	59.1	66.5	65.9	63.2	60.4	12.5%	—0.9%	—4.1%	—4.4%
Nondurable Goods	26.4	27.5	28.1	28.7	29.4	4.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.4%
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	35.9	36.5	37.0	37.6	37.7	1.5%	1.4%	1.6%	0.3%
Trade	133.5	140.8	147.9	152.4	157.2	5.5%	5.0%	3.0%	3.1%
Wholesale	34.2	34.7	35.6	36.0	36.4	1.3%	2.7%	1.1%	1.1%
Retail	99.3	106.2	112.4	116.4	120.8	6.9%	5.9%	3.6%	3.8%
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	28.0	29.7	31.1	33.0	34.6	6.0%	4.7%	6.1%	4.8%
Services	112.6	121.0	131.4	137.4	141.2	7.5%	8.6%	4.6%	2.8%
Government	128.8	131.5	137.8	141.6	142.7	2.1%	4.8%	2.8%	0.8%
Federal	37.1	37.5	39.4	40.4	40.7	1.0%	5.2%	2.5%	0.7%
State	34.3	35.1	36.3	38.3	38.4	2.1%	3.5%	5.5%	0.3%
Local	57.3	59.0	62.1	62.8	63.6	2.9%	5.2%	1.1%	1.3%

p = preliminary, December 1986.
f = forecast, December 1986.
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

UTAH AND U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

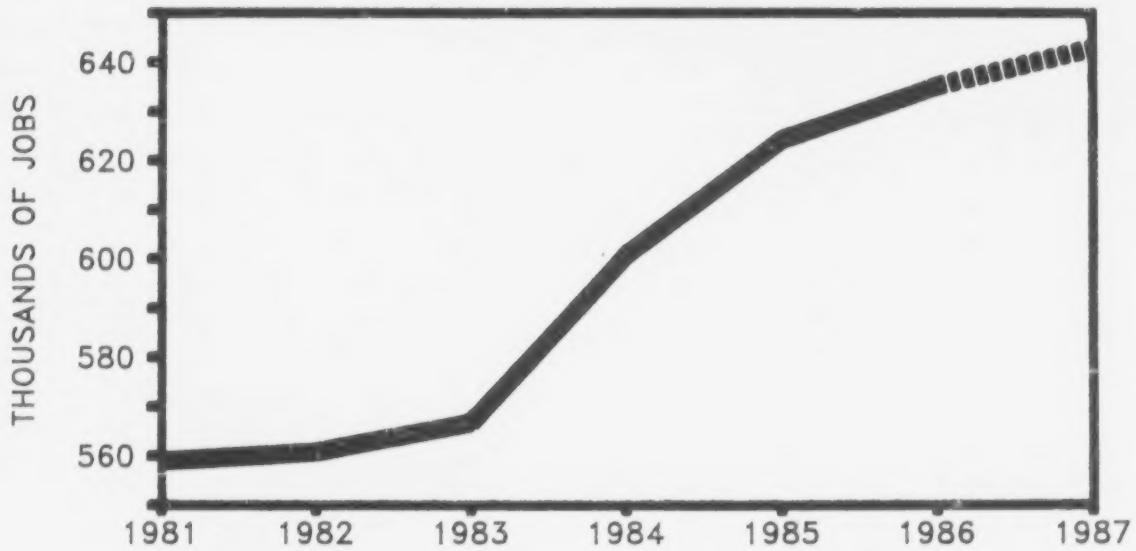


PERCENT GROWTH IN NONFARM JOBS
1981–1986, 1987 FORECAST

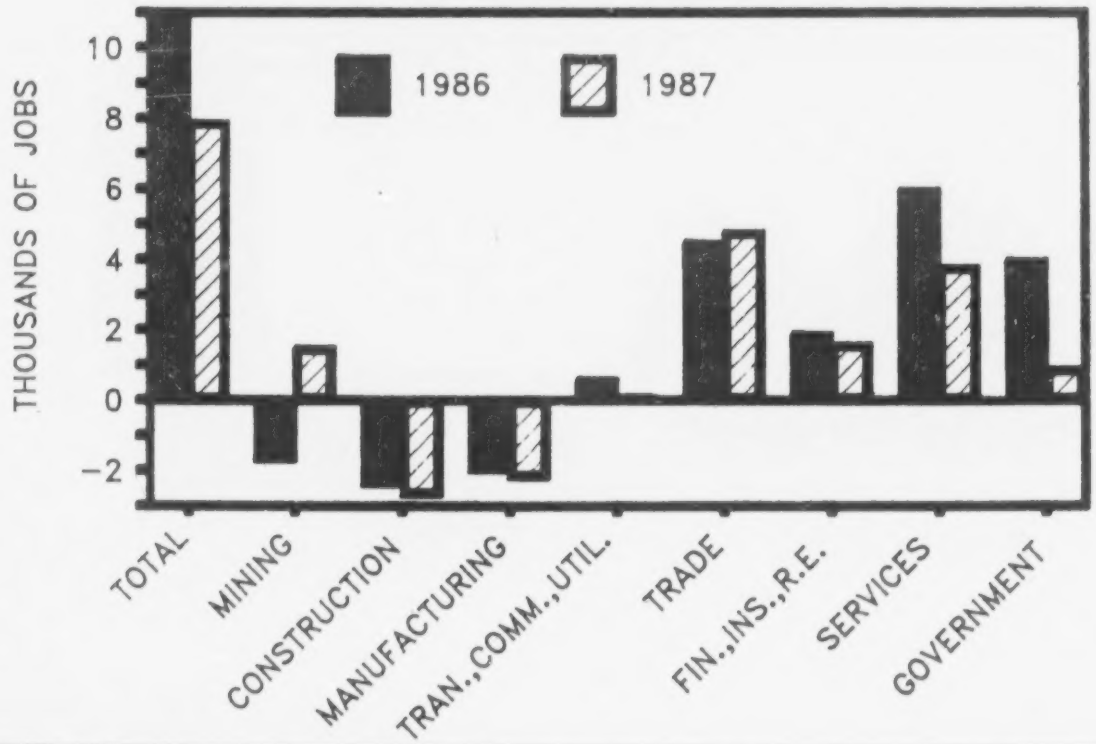


SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY.

UTAH NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS
1981–1986, 1987 FORECAST



UTAH GROWTH IN NONFARM JOBS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
1986 ESTIMATE AND 1987 PROJECTIONS



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Dec. 1986(f)	Dec. 1985	% Change	Nov. 1986(p)	Nov. 1985	% Change	Oct. 1986(r)	Oct. 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	771,200	739,600	4.3	770,800	742,100	3.9	771,500	741,700	4.0
Employed	724,000	695,700	4.1	725,100	697,800	3.9	728,200	705,000	3.3
Unemployed	47,200	43,900	7.5	45,700	44,300	3.2	43,300	36,600	18.3
Percent of Labor Force	6.1	5.9	—	5.9	6.0	—	5.6	4.9	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.0	5.8	—	6.2	6.3	—	6.1	5.5	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Dec. 1986(f)	Dec. 1985	% Change	Nov. 1986(p)	Nov. 1985	% Change	Oct. 1986(r)	Oct. 1985	% Change
Total	645.1	637.2	1.2	644.9	637.8	1.1	643.1	635.2	1.2
Mining	8.1	9.0	—10.0	8.1	9.1	—11.0	8.2	9.2	—10.9
Metal Mining	2.3	1.6	43.7	2.3	1.6	43.7	2.2	1.6	37.5
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.6	3.1	—16.1	2.7	3.2	—15.6	2.8	3.2	—12.5
Other Mining & Quarrying	3.2	4.4	—27.3	3.1	4.3	—27.9	3.2	4.4	—27.3
Contract Construction	31.3	33.3	—6.0	33.9	36.1	—6.1	35.2	38.2	—7.9
Manufacturing	90.2	93.0	—3.0	91.2	94.3	—3.3	91.3	94.7	—3.6
Durable Goods	61.5	64.7	—4.9	61.8	65.5	—5.6	62.2	65.9	—5.6
Primary Metals	2.2	4.0	—45.0	2.3	4.2	—45.2	2.4	4.3	—44.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	19.0	20.3	—6.4	19.3	20.6	—6.3	19.4	20.6	—5.8
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.6	7.8	10.3	8.6	7.8	10.3	8.5	7.9	7.6
Transportation Equipment	14.5	15.2	—4.6	14.4	15.1	—4.6	14.4	14.9	—3.4
Other Durable Goods	17.2	17.5	—1.7	17.3	17.8	—2.8	17.5	18.1	—3.3
Non-Durable Goods	28.7	28.2	1.8	29.3	28.9	1.4	29.2	28.8	1.4
Food & Kindred Products	9.4	9.0	4.4	10.0	9.6	4.2	9.9	9.5	4.2
Textile & Apparel Products	5.6	5.8	—3.4	5.6	5.8	—3.4	5.7	5.8	—1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.4	3.6	—5.6	3.4	3.6	—5.6	3.4	3.6	—5.6
Other Non-Durable Goods	10.3	9.9	4.0	10.3	9.9	4.0	10.2	9.9	3.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	37.8	37.9	—0.3	37.6	37.7	—0.3	37.6	37.6	0.0
Railroad Transportation	3.4	3.7	—8.1	3.5	3.8	—7.9	3.4	3.8	—10.5
Other Transportation	18.8	17.8	5.6	18.5	17.5	5.7	18.5	17.5	5.7
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	15.6	16.3	—4.3	15.6	16.3	—4.3	15.7	16.3	—3.7
Trade	160.3	155.7	3.0	157.8	153.3	2.9	154.6	149.8	3.3
Wholesale Trade	36.2	35.8	1.1	36.1	35.7	1.1	36.1	35.7	1.1
Retail Trade	124.1	120.1	3.3	121.7	117.6	3.5	118.7	114.1	4.0
Building Materials	5.4	5.2	3.8	5.5	5.3	3.8	5.6	5.4	3.7
Food Stores	22.0	20.6	6.8	21.7	20.3	6.9	21.4	19.9	7.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.1	13.6	2.2	14.2	13.9	2.2	14.2	14.0	1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	38.5	36.7	4.9	38.3	36.5	4.9	38.4	36.5	5.2
Other Retail	44.1	43.7	0.9	42.0	41.6	1.0	39.0	38.3	1.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.5	31.9	5.0	33.3	31.7	5.0	33.3	31.5	5.7
Services	139.8	135.0	3.6	139.1	134.4	3.5	139.6	134.6	3.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.6	9.7	—1.0	8.9	9.0	—1.1	9.2	9.1	1.1
Personal Business Services & Amusements	48.1	46.1	4.3	47.4	45.4	4.4	47.6	45.7	4.2
Medical & Other Health Services	37.2	35.0	6.3	37.1	34.9	6.3	37.0	34.7	6.6
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	31.9	31.8	0.3	32.6	32.5	0.3	32.5	32.3	0.6
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.0	10.6	3.8	11.0	10.6	3.8	11.0	10.6	3.8
Agricultural Services	2.0	1.8	11.1	2.2	2.0	10.0	2.3	2.2	4.5
Government	144.1	141.4	1.9	144.0	141.1	2.1	143.1	139.7	2.4
Federal Government	40.3	39.8	1.3	39.7	39.2	1.3	40.0	39.4	1.5
U.S. Federal Defense	23.4	23.6	—0.8	23.0	23.2	—0.9	23.1	23.1	0.0
Other Federal Government	16.9	16.1	5.0	16.7	15.9	5.0	17.0	16.2	4.9
State Government	38.9	37.7	3.2	39.4	38.3	2.9	38.9	37.1	4.9
State Education	21.3	20.8	2.4	21.8	21.3	2.3	21.2	20.2	5.0
Other State Government	17.6	17.0	3.5	17.6	17.0	3.5	17.6	17.0	3.5
Local Government	64.9	63.9	1.6	64.8	63.7	1.7	64.2	63.1	1.7
Local Education	41.9	40.9	2.4	41.5	40.5	2.5	40.6	39.6	2.6
Other Local Government	23.0	23.0	0.0	23.2	23.2	0.0	23.6	23.5	0.4
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Dec. '86 (f)	Dec. '85	% Change	Nov. '86 (p)	Oct. '86 (r)	Sept. '86	Aug. '86	July '86	June '86	May '86	Apr. '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,687.2	1,662.7	1.5	1,685.3	1,683.4	1,681.1	1,678.8	1,676.5	1,676.5	1,674.2	1,671.9
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,090.7	1,071.9	1.8	1,089.4	1,088.1	1,086.3	1,084.5	1,082.7	1,082.7	1,080.9	1,079.1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	771.2	739.7	4.3	771.5	768.7	760.8	756.8	752.9	740.4	739.1	742.9
Participation Rate	70.7	69.0	0.0	70.8	70.6	70.0	69.8	69.5	68.4	68.4	68.8
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	724.9	696.7	4.1	723.3	721.6	714.9	711.6	708.9	701.8	700.7	703.8
Employment Ratio[2]	66.5	65.0	0.0	66.4	66.3	65.8	65.6	65.5	64.8	64.8	65.2
Nonagricultural Employment	646.2	620.3	4.2	646.1	646.2	647.7	640.7	640.9	639.7	637.3	639.9
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	60.5	58.3	3.7	60.0	60.6	57.5	59.7	58.9	54.0	53.8	52.8
Agricultural Employment	11.9	12.1	−1.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	46.3	43.0	7.6	48.1	47.1	46.0	45.2	44.0	38.6	38.4	39.1
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.8	0.0	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.3
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	319.5	332.2	−3.8	317.9	319.4	325.5	327.7	329.8	342.3	341.8	336.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	129.2	127.6	1.3	129.8	129.4	129.7	129.4	130.2	130.0	131.0	131.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	638.7	631.1	1.2	638.3	637.2	637.1	633.1	636.3	634.6	634.1	633.0
Mining	8.1	9.0	−10.3	8.1	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.3	8.0	8.1
Contract Construction	31.6	33.6	−5.9	31.9	32.2	32.6	33.7	33.7	32.8	32.9	33.5
Manufacturing	89.6	92.4	−3.0	90.4	90.7	90.8	90.3	91.8	92.3	93.3	93.5
Durable Goods	61.2	64.4	−5.0	61.3	61.9	61.9	61.8	63.2	63.7	64.5	64.7
Nondurable Goods	28.4	28.0	1.6	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.8	28.9
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	37.9	37.9	−0.2	37.7	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.2	36.9	37.4	37.5
Trade	153.6	149.3	2.9	154.2	153.9	153.5	153.1	153.7	152.5	151.3	151.4
Wholesale	35.9	35.4	1.3	35.9	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.9	36.1	36.0	36.1
Retail	117.7	113.8	3.4	118.3	117.9	117.6	117.3	117.8	116.4	115.3	115.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.4	31.9	4.9	33.4	33.4	33.2	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.0	32.7
Services	139.7	134.9	3.5	139.4	138.4	138.5	139.0	138.8	137.8	136.9	134.7
Government	144.9	142.1	1.9	143.3	143.1	143.8	138.9	140.2	142.1	141.5	141.5
Federal	41.5	41.0	1.3	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.6	39.6	39.7	40.2	40.3
State	38.5	37.4	3.1	38.4	38.3	39.7	38.9	38.9	38.8	37.9	37.9
Local	64.8	63.8	1.6	64.3	64.2	63.6	59.4	61.6	63.6	63.4	63.3

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Nov. 1986(p)	% Change from Nov. '85	% Distribution	Nov. 1986(p)	% Change from Nov. '85	% Distribution	Nov. 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	364.1	0.6	100.0	280.6	3.4	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.5	−12.8	2.1	0.6	20.0	0.2	6.1	75.3
Contract Construction	30.8	−5.2	8.5	3.1	−13.9	1.1	24.9	73.5
Manufacturing	61.8	−5.8	17.0	29.3	1.7	10.4	60.5	66.4
Durable Goods	43.8	−8.6	12.0	18.0	2.3	6.4	40.6	65.7
Nondurable Goods	18.0	1.7	4.9	11.3	0.9	4.0	19.9	67.9
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.8	1.9	7.4	10.8	−5.3	3.8	26.5	70.5
Total Trade	84.3	3.9	23.2	73.5	1.8	26.2	139.0	88.1
Wholesale Trade	26.1	−0.8	7.2	10.0	6.4	3.6	30.3	83.9
Retail Trade	58.2	6.2	16.0	63.5	1.1	22.6	108.7	89.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.4	1.6	3.4	20.9	7.2	7.4	26.3	79.0
Services	65.6	1.5	18.0	73.5	5.3	26.2	105.2	75.6
Total Government	74.9	−0.7	20.6	68.9	4.9	24.6	NA	NA
Federal Government	24.7	0.4	6.8	15.0	3.4	5.3	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.2	−1.8	4.4	6.8	1.5	2.4	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.5	4.9	2.3	8.2	5.1	2.9	NA	NA
State Government	18.1	−3.7	5.0	21.3	9.2	7.6	NA	NA
State Education	12.0	0.0	3.3	9.8	5.4	3.5	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.1	−10.3	1.7	11.5	12.7	4.1	NA	NA
Local Government	32.1	0.3	8.8	32.6	2.8	11.6	NA	NA
Local Education	16.5	1.2	4.5	25.0	3.3	8.9	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.6	−0.6	4.3	7.6	1.3	2.7	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Dec. '86(f)	Dec. '85	% Chg.	Nov. '86(p)	Oct. '86(r)	Dec. '86(f)	Dec. '85	% Chg.	Nov. '86(p)	Oct. '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	515.6	490.9	5.0	513.9	513.6	97.9	95.6	2.4	98.6	97.9
Employed	487.6	464.8	4.9	487.2	487.3	91.4	89.2	2.5	91.7	91.8
Unemployed	28.0	26.1	7.3	26.7	26.3	6.5	6.4	1.6	6.9	6.1
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	5.3	0.0	5.2	5.1	6.7	6.7	0.0	7.0	6.3
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	452.8	444.5	1.9	451.6	449.8	72.5	72.2	0.4	72.7	72.1
Mining	2.3	2.0	15.0	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	22.4	23.1	—3.0	24.7	25.6	3.0	3.2	—6.3	3.2	3.2
Manufacturing	61.9	62.9	—1.6	62.4	62.4	9.3	11.1	—16.2	9.3	9.3
Durable Goods	43.9	45.1	—2.7	44.2	44.3	6.2	8.0	—22.5	6.2	6.2
Nondurable Goods	18.0	17.8	1.1	18.2	18.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	3.1
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.5	29.4	0.3	29.3	29.1	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3
Total Trade	118.0	114.6	3.0	115.9	113.5	16.5	15.9	3.8	16.2	15.8
Wholesale Trade	31.2	30.8	1.3	31.0	31.0	1.8	1.7	5.9	1.8	1.8
Retail Trade	86.8	83.8	3.6	84.9	82.5	14.7	14.2	3.5	14.4	14.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.7	26.4	4.9	27.5	27.5	2.2	2.1	4.8	2.3	2.3
Services	95.7	92.6	3.3	95.2	95.7	25.8	24.6	4.9	26.0	25.8
Total Government	95.3	93.5	1.9	94.3	93.6	13.4	13.0	3.1	13.4	13.4

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Dec.'86(f)	Nov.'86(p)	Oct.'86(r)	Dec.'85	Dec.'86(f)	Dec.'85	% Change	Dec.'86(f)	Dec.'85	% Change
State Total	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.9	771,180	739,620	4.3	645,100	637,240	1.2
Bear River	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.8	45,780	43,650	4.9	37,870	37,430	1.2
Box Elder	4.3	5.2	3.6	4.6	16,370	15,970	2.5	14,070	14,180	—0.8
Cache	4.9	3.8	4.5	5.0	28,610	26,750	7.0	23,450	22,950	2.2
Rich	8.4	3.0	3.5	5.6	800	930	—14.0	350	300	16.7
Wasatch Front	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.3	529,730	504,410	5.0	464,370	456,110	1.8
North	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.6	166,470	157,480	5.7	113,840	112,040	1.6
Davis	4.6	4.4	4.4	3.7	84,290	79,690	5.8	52,790	52,160	1.2
Morgan	5.6	7.4	6.6	6.4	1,600	1,640	—2.4	930	940	—1.1
Weber	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6	80,580	76,150	5.8	60,120	58,940	2.0
South	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.7	363,260	346,930	4.7	350,530	344,070	1.9
Salt Lake	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.6	350,800	335,070	4.7	339,740	333,450	1.9
Tooele	7.5	6.6	6.0	6.5	12,460	11,860	5.1	10,790	10,620	1.6
Mountainlands	7.2	7.4	6.7	6.8	109,540	106,510	2.8	80,880	80,730	0.2
Summit	7.8	9.2	9.2	5.5	7,470	6,930	7.8	6,560	6,760	—3.0
Utah	6.7	7.0	6.3	6.7	97,970	95,640	2.4	72,410	72,100	0.4
Wasatch	17.8	14.1	11.9	11.5	4,100	3,940	4.1	1,910	1,870	2.1
Central	9.5	8.6	7.8	11.0	22,480	23,660	—5.0	14,640	15,260	—4.1
Juab	14.8	13.8	11.7	19.3	2,020	1,920	5.2	1,520	1,440	5.6
Millard	6.6	6.2	5.7	7.8	6,770	8,050	—15.9	4,260	5,120	—16.8
Piute	18.0	13.9	9.0	11.7	380	330	15.2	180	160	12.5
Sanpete	12.6	11.1	10.2	14.2	6,120	6,040	1.3	3,420	3,280	4.3
Sevier	7.4	6.8	6.4	9.7	6,340	6,480	—2.2	4,860	4,840	0.4
Wayne	10.5	10.1	7.3	10.6	850	840	1.2	400	420	—4.8
Southwestern	6.7	6.1	5.2	6.2	29,260	26,680	9.7	20,530	19,740	4.0
Beaver	7.1	7.0	5.6	6.6	2,090	2,190	—4.6	1,270	1,260	0.8
Garfield	18.7	13.4	7.0	18.3	1,430	1,410	1.4	1,170	1,140	2.6
Iron	6.1	6.6	6.4	5.9	8,340	8,390	—0.6	6,350	6,450	—1.6
Kane	9.3	6.8	5.4	8.3	2,060	1,820	13.2	1,140	1,130	0.9
Washington	5.5	4.9	4.3	4.6	15,340	12,870	19.2	10,600	9,760	8.6
Uintah Basin	13.5	13.9	11.7	9.4	14,650	15,380	—4.7	10,740	11,880	—9.6
Daggett	3.3	2.0	1.4	3.3	340	340	0.0	250	240	4.2
Duchesne	16.7	17.3	13.4	11.6	5,480	5,690	—3.7	3,870	4,340	—10.8
Uintah	12.0	12.2	11.2	8.2	8,830	9,350	—5.6	6,620	7,300	—9.3
Southeastern	10.1	10.6	9.3	9.5	19,620	19,350	1.4	16,100	16,090	0.1
Carbon	10.0	11.0	9.4	8.2	8,920	8,590	3.8	7,470	7,360	1.5
Emery	10.8	11.6	11.7	10.2	4,050	4,040	0.2	3,820	3,930	—2.8
Grand	11.9	10.8	8.6	13.8	3,100	3,080	0.6	2,000	1,970	1.5
San Juan	8.0	8.4	6.9	8.0	3,550	3,640	—2.5	2,810	2,830	—0.7

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1986	Oct.(r) 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov.(p) 1986	Oct.(r) 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov.(p) 1986	Oct.(r) 1986	Nov. 1985
MINING	$573.30	$550.65	$458.21	45.5	44.3	40.3	$12.60	$12.43	$11.37
MANUFACTURING	401.39	385.83	373.46	41.0	39.9	39.9	9.79	9.67	9.36
Durable Goods	422.24	398.19	383.11	41.6	40.1	40.2	10.15	9.93	9.53
Nondurable Goods	349.67	354.60	347.99	39.6	39.4	39.1	8.83	9.00	8.90
TRADE	228.75	239.47	226.87	30.5	31.1	30.7	7.50	7.70	7.39
Wholesale Trade	369.14	386.45	356.36	35.7	36.7	36.7	10.34	10.53	9.71
Retail Trade	181.44	187.70	181.04	28.8	29.1	28.6	6.30	6.45	6.33
AVERAGE	303.35	305.82	298.59	34.2	34.4	34.4	8.87	8.89	8.68

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1986	Oct.(r) 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov.(p) 1986	Oct.(r) 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov.(p) 1986	Oct.(r) 1986	Nov. 1985
MINING	$577.11	$575.05	$606.22	43.1	43.4	46.1	$13.39	$13.25	$13.15
Metal Mining	543.51	523.77	505.01	40.5	39.5	37.8	13.42	13.26	13.36
Bituminous Coal Mining	612.70	689.07	718.90	39.3	44.6	45.5	15.63	15.45	15.80
MANUFACTURING	393.98	382.80	396.20	40.7	40.0	41.1	9.68	9.57	9.64
Durable Goods	411.59	398.57	420.61	41.2	40.3	42.4	9.99	9.89	9.92
Primary Metal Industries	592.33	495.92	608.35	47.5	42.9	42.1	12.47	11.56	14.45
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	403.60	381.35	396.36	42.8	39.6	43.7	9.43	9.63	9.07
Transportation Equipment	549.12	525.39	551.04	42.9	41.5	44.8	12.80	12.66	12.30
Nondurable Goods	357.19	349.38	344.45	39.6	39.3	38.4	9.02	8.89	8.97
Food & Kindred Products	359.13	346.94	336.19	42.4	41.8	40.8	8.47	8.30	8.24
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	529.19	512.47	545.28	42.2	41.8	42.6	12.54	12.26	12.80
TRADE	217.97	221.84	211.39	29.9	30.1	29.9	7.29	7.37	7.07
Wholesale Trade	368.69	383.99	358.07	35.9	37.1	36.5	10.27	10.35	9.81
Retail Trade	175.69	175.34	169.12	28.2	28.1	28.0	6.23	6.24	6.04
Food Stores	223.49	219.93	218.77	29.1	28.9	28.9	7.68	7.61	7.57
Other Retail	189.41	186.66	167.24	30.5	30.4	29.6	6.21	6.14	5.65
AVERAGE	305.75	305.06	305.17	34.2	34.2	34.6	8.74	8.92	8.82

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Dec. '86	Preliminary Nov. '86	Final Oct. '86	Final Dec. '85	Final Nov. '85	Final Oct. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	5,073	5,520	8,075	5,948	6,472	9,468
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	8,807	9,863	15,762	3,820	4,279	6,838
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	13,880	15,383	23,837	9,768	10,751	16,306
Number of New Applications for Jobs	6,524	7,621	8,781	6,765	7,903	9,106
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	4,844	5,631	6,990	4,934	5,736	7,120
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,283	1,957	2,138	3,643	4,486	2,551
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	14,608	12,821	11,608	15,805	11,463	10,157
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.62	2.14	1.94	2.78	2.02	1.79
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$8,635,000	$9,295,270	$6,560,275	$8,832,608	$5,562,777	$5,712,635

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change			
	Nov. '86	Oct. '86	Sept. '86	Aug. '86	Nov. '85	From Last Month	Nov. '85 to Nov. '86	Oct. '85 to Oct. '86	Sept. '85 to Sept. '86	Aug. '86 to Aug. '86
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	330.8	330.5	330.2	328.6	326.6	0.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6
Food and Beverages	316.4	315.6	315.1	314.6	303.6	0.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2
Food at Home	309.9	309.5	309.0	308.9	296.6	0.1	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.4
Housing	361.7	363.0	363.7	362.4	355.0	—0.4	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.7
Rent Residential	285.6	284.6	283.2	281.7	271.7	0.4	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.7
Fuel and Other Util.	371.1	379.1	388.3	389.5	392.1	—2.1	—5.4	—4.2	—3.0	—2.4
Medical Care	444.6	442.3	439.7	437.5	413.0	0.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6
Apparel and Upkeep	213.1	213.2	212.1	207.0	211.2	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8
Transportation	304.3	302.6	302.2	301.3	323.2	0.6	—5.8	—5.7	—5.5	—6.0
Gasoline	260.2	262.6	270.6	265.3	376.1	—0.9	—30.8	—29.8	—28.3	—30.5
Energy[2]	341.7	348.6	360.6	358.6	425.1	—2.0	—19.6	—18.4	—16.6	—17.3
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	298.7	298.3	297.7	297.2	309.7	0.1	—3.6	—3.1	—2.6	—3.3
Finished Goods	290.7	290.5	287.5	288.3	296.7	0.1	—1.9	—1.4	—0.9	—1.8
Intermediate Materials	304.9	304.9	306.1	304.5	318.1	0.0	—4.1	—4.0	—3.7	—4.2
Crude Materials	278.4	276.7	275.5	275.5	305.6	0.6	—8.6	—7.1	—5.6	—6.7

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HAPPY NEW YEAR -1987

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